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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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CLASSIFICATION

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SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 29 May 1952

SUBJECT Telephone Network

NO. OF PAGES 4

DATE OF INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS. 1 sketch (350X1-HUM
(LISTED BELOW)

PLACE
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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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The Yugoslav Telephone System

1. The Yugoslav telephone system comprises separate autonomous and independent telephone networks, one for each of the Yugoslav republics. Each network is completely subordinate to a central telephone directorate or administration within the respective republic. Under the jurisdiction of the central directorate are an unspecified number of branch offices, which, in turn, are divided into substations. Each of these substations controls a number of interurban trunk lines which are connected with the main station, and the various residential areas in the zone, and also have their own small telephone central exchange.

Telephone Network in Croatia

2. The Direkcija Posta Telegrafa i Telefona (Postal, Telegraphic and Telephonic Directorate), which controls some ten telephone sections, has its headquarters at 13 Jurisiceva Street in Zagreb. Two of these telephone sections are located in Rijeka; namely, the Sekcija za Održavanje Sredstava Veza Primorsko Goranskog Područja (Section for the Maintenance of Telephonic and Telegraphic Equipment in the Area between the Dalmatian littoral and Rijeka) and the Sekcija za Održavanje Sredstava Veza Istarsko-Riječkog Područja (Section for the Maintenance of Telephonic and Telegraphic Equipment in the Area between Istria and Rijeka), are both located at 5 Barčica Street in Rijeka. The latter of these sections which controls the area between Istria and Rijeka has under its jurisdiction substations located in Pulj, Pazin, Mali Losinj and Opatija.

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Pulj Telephone Exchange

3. The telephone exchange at Pulj is connected with the cities stated below by means of the following long-distance lines:
- a. Zagreb: one;
 - b. Brioni: two, one of these is a private line to Villa Jadranka, frequently used as a residence by Marshal Tito;
 - c. Rijeka: two;
 - d. Pazin: two;
 - e. Galizana: one;
 - f. Fazana: one;
 - g. Medelin: one;
 - h. Vodnjan: one;
 - i. Vale: one;
 - j. Rovinj: one; and
 - k. Sveti Vincenat: one.
4. The main switchboard of the Pulj telephone exchange was manufactured in Yugoslavia and is connected with some 340 subscribers, although it is technically equipped to handle up to 380 subscribers and to increase its present 14 long-distance circuits to 20 without alteration.

Personnel

5. Employed at the telephone exchange in Pulj are the following:
- a. Some seven or eight telephone operators; and
 - b. One chief lineman, a certain Paolini, who has under his supervision the following subordinates:
 - (1) For the long-distance circuits, the following linemen:
 - (a) One at Pulj;
 - (b) One at Vodnjan;
 - (c) One at Rovinj;
 - (d) One at Kanfanar;
 - (e) One at Orgnic; and
 - (f) One at Labin.
 - (2) For the city of Pulj:
 - (a) One instrument repairman;
 - (b) Two cable repairmen;

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- (c) One warehouseman-employee; and
- (d) Two general workers.

Exchange Service in Pulj

6. Five telephone operators are on duty at the Pulj telephone exchange switchboard each day until 1:00 p.m. Three of these operators handle local city calls, while the remaining two handle long-distance calls. An additional operator is employed to assist the long-distance operators in putting through calls for the customers. This individual takes all the requests on the part of customers, calculates the charges and obtains all necessary information pertinent to the calls, entering the same on a slip of paper which she passes to one of the long-distance operators who then makes the necessary connection and records the duration of the call. The regular operators also take turns in performing this auxiliary service. Between 1:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m., only three operators remain on duty at the switchboard, while a single operator handles all the night calls. A sketch of the switchboard at Pulj, with its respective legend, description and operation is attached.

Rates for Telephone Installation, Regular Monthly and Long-Distance Service

7. The telephone-installation charge for a new subscriber is 1,200 dinars. The regular monthly rate for telephone subscribers is approximately 1,200 dinars, while rates for long-distance calls are based on the air distance between various points and Pulj. For the purpose of long-distance telephone service, Yugoslavia is divided into four zones.

The charge for a three-minute call from Pulj to any point within the first zone is 30 dinars; to any point within the second zone, 40 dinars; to any point within the third zone, 50 dinars; and to any point within the fourth zone, 60 dinars. The rate is doubled for each additional three-minute unit.

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Subscribers in Pulj

8. Telephone subscribers in Pulj are chiefly Government-controlled civilian organizations. The number of private subscribers is extremely limited, and consists generally of physicians. The reason for the lack of private subscribers is twofold: first, the high cost of telephone installation and high service rates; and second, the lack of essential materials. As a matter of fact, whenever a private individual makes an application for the installation of a telephone, if the installation line will exceed one kilometer, the applicant is informed that unless he can procure the necessary line and electrical equipment, his request will not be honored. This restriction does not apply, however, to local officials.

Telephone Instruments and Equipment

9. There is a shortage of telephone instruments and equipment in Pulj, and what little equipment is in use is of extremely poor quality. Should the instrument be out of order, the subscriber must wait until it can be repaired, owing to the fact that there are no spare parts. The following types of telephone instruments and equipment, produced by the Rade Koncar Electrical Equipment Factory in Zagreb, are in use in the Pulj area:

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- a. Instrument connected to a central battery, without a dial. The caller lifts up the receiver, thus automatically establishing contact with the switchboard at the telephone exchange. A small red light flashes on above the socket which corresponds to the subscriber's telephone number. The subscriber then asks for the desired number and the operator puts the call through. These instruments are distributed only in Pulj, and are sufficient for the present needs of the city;
- b. Instruments connected to a local battery, which are equipped with a handle. In order to get the attention of the operator at the telephone exchange, the subscriber must crank the handle which is attached to the instrument box. As the handle is cranked a little key corresponding to the subscriber's number falls on the switchboard at the telephone exchange. The subscriber then asks for the number and the operator puts the call through. These instruments are in use in the suburbs of Pulj;
- c. Insulators, an adequate quantity of pre-war type are available;
- d. Telephone wire is very scarce;
- e. Rubber-coated cable of the regular type is extremely scarce;
- f. Ordinary cable is almost completely lacking; and
- g. Telephone poles, a large supply of which is available.

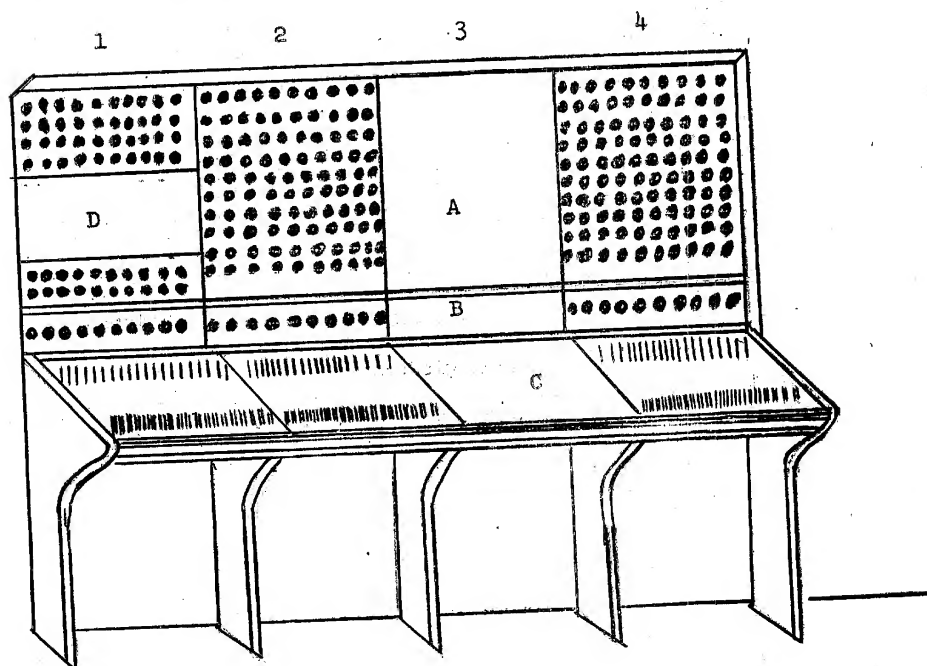
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Sketch 1

Switchboard at Telephone Exchange in Pulj

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Switchboard at Telephone Exchange in PuljLegend

- 1 - 4. Four working positions at the switchboard;
- A. Shows upper portion of one of the work sections on the switchboard, containing ten identical rows of ten sockets each. Above each socket is a small red light with the individual subscriber's number below each socket.
- B. Lower section of the vertical board containing one row of ten sockets, which permit crossover connections from one working position to another;
- C. Horizontal board with one row of 20 coupled jacks equipped with lead counterweights, and 20 listening keys.

Description

This switchboard, which was constructed by the Rade Koncar Electrical Equipment Factory at Zagreb, consists of a single apparatus with working room for four to eight operators. The switchboard, which is composed of a horizontal table and a vertical panel, is divided into four separate working positions. Working sections 2, 3 and 4, of the vertical panel, each contain 100 sockets, but working section 1 of the vertical panel is divided into two parts by a panel (D on the sketch) which covers 40 of the sockets, leaving 40 sockets open in the upper part of the board and 20 sockets open in the lower part of the board. The top 40 sockets, similar to the 300 other sockets in the remaining working positions are for local city calls, while the 20 sockets in the lower part of the panel are used for long-distance calls, bringing the total number of subscribers to 340. In the event of an increase in the number of telephone subscribers the panel covering the extra sockets can be removed.

Operation of Switchboard

Whenever a subscriber picks up the receiver to make a call, a red light flashes on above the socket corresponding to his number.

In order to put the individual's call through, the operator inserts one of the coupled jacks (C on the sketch) into this socket and the other coupled jack into the socket of the number requested. If the number called is at another working position, the operator inserts one of the coupled jacks into one of the crossover sockets (B on the sketch) and informs the appropriate colleague of the number called and into which of her ten crossover sockets her coupled jack should be inserted. Since the crossover sockets are interconnected, by inserting one of her own coupled jacks into the crossover socket before her and the socket of the number called, a through circuit between caller and callee is completed.

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The listening key is a switch which allows the operator to cut in on the conversation and notify the subscriber of the expiration of the three-minute time period.

The procedure for long-distance calls is similar.

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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 5 June 1952

SUBJECT "Dom"-Apprentice and Specialist Schools

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS.
 (LISTED BELOW)
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1. The "Dom"s are institutions tantamount to apprentice and specialist schools which are attached to various large industrial, military or naval enterprises, which may be situated in abandoned factories or schools. They are partially subsidized by the Yugoslav Federal Government which provides for the vocational and political education of the students by setting up specialized courses. Since Yugoslavia is suffering from a shortage of skilled manpower, the chief purpose of these apprentice and specialist schools is to provide skilled workers and specialists mainly in the following fields:

a. Naval field:

- (1) Machinists;
- (2) Specialists in ship armament, especially torpedoes;
- (3) Naval engineers; and

b. Industrial field:

- (1) Mechanics;
- (2) Construction engineers;
- (3) Electrotechnicians; and
- (4) Industrial specialists.

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Class. Changed To: TS S (C)
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Date: 19 SEP 1978 By: <input type="text"/>

2. The number of student-apprentices assigned to these schools varies according to the importance and working capacity of an enterprise. Two hundred are generally the minimum number of apprentices, while 1,500 (the number enrolled

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at the apprentice-schools within the 3 May Enterprise)² represent the maximum. These student-apprentices are selected from among orphans or boys from poor families, between the ages of 13 and 18, providing they do not reside within the immediate area of the school's location.

3. Instructors at these apprentice schools are either members of the Yugoslav Communist Party or exponents of the same. The youths enrolled at these apprentice schools receive both theoretical and practical training in military and industrial subjects. Each boy is required to spend seven consecutive hours per day working in the enterprise on his assigned specialty thus providing the enterprise with the desired labor at a minimum cost. The schedule at these apprentice schools has been described as follows:
 - a. From 6:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. - practical work in the enterprise to which the school is attached;
 - b. From 1:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. - mess; and
 - c. From 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. - classes and study periods in the particular branch of work adapted to each boy, interspersed with political indoctrination lectures.
4. The duration of the course at the school for intended specialists is generally four years, following completion of which the youths are drafted into military service. However, those who successfully complete this four-year course have their term of compulsory military service reduced by a year. Those who wish to pursue professional courses, such as naval engineering, electrotechnology, constructional engineering or industrial specialization, return for further training upon completion of their term of military service.
5. Registration is numerous at the apprentice schools in view of the good and abundant food, adequate clothing and comfortable housing which are provided. The boys at these apprentice schools are issued identical military uniforms which lack any insignia or marking. The student-apprentices appear happy, as a general rule, and are evidently satisfied with the treatment they receive. Their only complaint is that their personal linen is returned from the laundry almost always with at least a 15-day delay past the due date.
1. Comment: The use of the word "Dom" in this instance is not to be confused with its alternate reference to cultural and other clubs.
2. Comment: three technical schools are attached to the 3 May Enterprise; a technical training school, an apprentice school and a military-industrial school.

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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 28 May 1952

SUBJECT Government Shipyard at Mali Losinj

NO. OF PAGES 4

DATE OF INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS. 3 (Sketches, 50X1-HUM
(LISTED BELOW)

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1. The Drzavno Brodogradiliste (Government Shipyard) at Mali Losinj consists of two formerly independent shipyards, the Martinoli and the Piccinic, which are now united under a single administration. Work is now under way to clear away the embankment dividing the two yards.
2. Currently the shipyard employs about 300 workers. Until recently, it employed about 500. This decrease apparently results from the loss of workers to military service, and from the lack of replacement of repatriated Italian workers.
3. The director of the yard is an unidentified lieutenant commander. An unidentified Naval lieutenant and a lieutenant junior grade are in charge of supplies and supervision of the work that is done for the Navy. The political commissar is Antonio Russo, who is also president of the workers' union.
4. Naval Construction:
 - a. Corvettes¹ (See Attachment 1). Seven corvettes are now under construction, four in the former Martinoli yard and three in the former Piccinic yard. One of the latter three has been launched, and is now located at the former Martinoli yard for internal fittings. These are the first ships of this type to be built in these yards. Work on them was begun in early 1951. The one ship launched still lacks a bilge and any number or other sign of identification. The other six have completed frameworks, steel bulkheads and almost completed planking. The interior of the ships is now being finished.

(1) Description of Corvette:

- (a) Length between perpendiculars: 30 meters;
(b) Beam: 5 meters.

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- (c) Stern width: 4 meters;
- (d) Height of wheelhouse: 2.5 meters from deck;
- (e) Width of wheelhouse: 4 meters;
- (f) Height of wardroom astern of wheelhouse: 1 meter above deck;
- (g) Width of wardroom: 4 meters;
- (h) Passageways on deck to sides of the wheelhouse; 4 meters in length;
- (i) Wooden frame;
- (j) Wooden keel reinforced by metal sheeting on the inside;
- (k) Wooden hull sheathing 80 millimeters thick, attached with copper rivets 8 millimeters in diameter;
- (l) Wooden deck, boards running lengthwise;
- (m) Hand winch forward;
- (n) An 8-millimeter sheet-metal bulwark 50 centimeters high, in front of the wheelhouse;
- (o) Wheelhouse and wardroom of sheet metal, 8 millimeters thick, riveted and electrically welded; and
- (p) The interior of the hull is divided by four fixed iron bulkheads, 8 millimeters thick, which serve the dual purpose of strengthening the framework and creating five watertight compartments.

b. Motorboats (See Attachment 2). These boats are 12 meters in length. About 10 have been completed and delivered to the Navy. An additional 10 are now under construction.

(1) Description of motorboat:

- (a) Length between perpendiculars: 12 meters;
- (b) Beam: 2 meters; slightly narrower at the stern;
- (c) Passageways on deck to sides of the cabin: 20 centimeters;
- (d) Width of cabin forward: 1 meter;
- (e) Width of cabin amidships: 1.6 meters;
- (f) Height of cabin aft: 20 centimeters to one meter from the stern, then sloping off to deck level;

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- (g) At the sides of the cabin forward are doors, the tops of which are flush with the roof level; 50X1-HUM
- (h) On each side of the cabin aft are three small windows that do not open;
- (i) One [] engine [], 40-45 horsepower, placed forward between the cabin and the bulkhead; 50X1-HUM
- (j) One screw; iron rudder;
- (k) Speed: 12 knots;
- (l) Wooden framework;
- (m) Wooden hull sheathing: the first vertical sheathing is 10 millimeters thick, slightly diagonal (that is, parallel to the line of the bow); then there is a covering of oiled canvas; then a second wooden sheathing, lengthwise, 15 millimeters thick;
- (n) Wooden deck, boards running lengthwise, 20 millimeters thick;
- (o) Hand winch forward;
- (p) Between the winch and the wheelhouse is a hatch, the iron cover of which opens in the direction of the bow to lie flush with the deck. Inside there is an iron ladder with a mobile platform attached to it. The construction of the mobile platform enables it to be raised to or lowered from a firing position above the level of the deck on the rungs of the ladder. The iron hatch cover serves as a shield;
- (q) Inside the hull are four fixed bulkheads of galvanized iron sheeting 2 millimeters thick;
- (r) Aft of the wardroom is a machinery hatch, 2 meters wide, 4 meters long, and 50 to 80 centimeters deep. The hatch cover is constructed of 8-millimeter iron sheeting riveted and electrically welded;
- (s) Two light "Mann" Diesel engines, 200 horsepower;
- (t) Two screws;
- (u) Iron rudder;
- (v) Designed speed is unknown. On the basis of the horsepower of the engines, it may be estimated at no more than 20 knots;
- (w) At present, there is no metal platform for artillery on the deck; and
- (x) There is no railing on the deck or bunks inside.

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On the ten boats under construction, the hull sheathing and the bulkheads are in place. Work on the roof of the wardroom and the inside is still in progress, and the engines have yet to be installed. At date of information about two months of work remained.

- c. Rowboats for the Navy. Construction of these was begun in January-February 1951. Four boats were delivered to the Navy in July-August. About 15 boats are now under construction. (See Attachment 3).

(1) Description of rowboat:

- (a) Length: 6 meters;
- (b) Beam: 1.5 meters;
- (c) Carvel-built;
- (d) Oarlocks lined with bronze sheeting produced in the machine-shop of the shipyard;
- (e) Six seats, plus a stern seat and a triangular bow seat; and
- (f) Oars made in the shipyard.

- d. Also being constructed in this shipyard are cutters, 15 meters in length. Construction of lighters, presumably destined for the Navy, was begun in January 1951. Six fishing boats have been built, of which four have been delivered. At information date, the engines had not been installed in the remaining two.

5. For two or three months there has been talk of pay increases based on the production plan. If production estimates are surpassed, then pay will be increased. Workers of the fourth category, with two years' experience, receive 4,000 dinars per month. Specialized workers of the tenth category receive up to 8,000 dinars per month. This year there apparently has been a tendency toward relaxation of security controls. Supervision by the militia of the private life of the [] has decreased.

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1. [] Comment: []

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construction of six minesweepers at, and the administration of, the shipyards at Mali Losinj. The features of the minesweepers, known as S-22's, tally with those of the corvette described above, and indicate that possibly these ships are identical.

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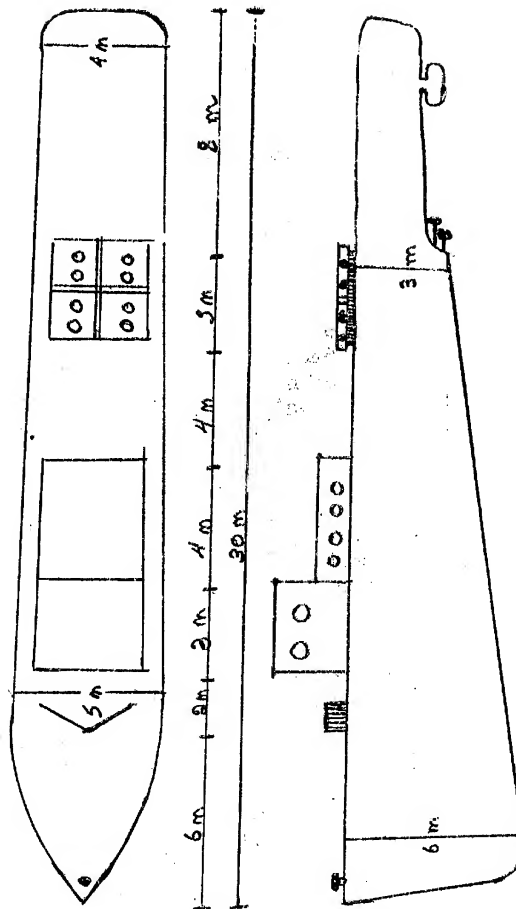
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Attachment 1

Corvette 30 meters



Scale 1:150

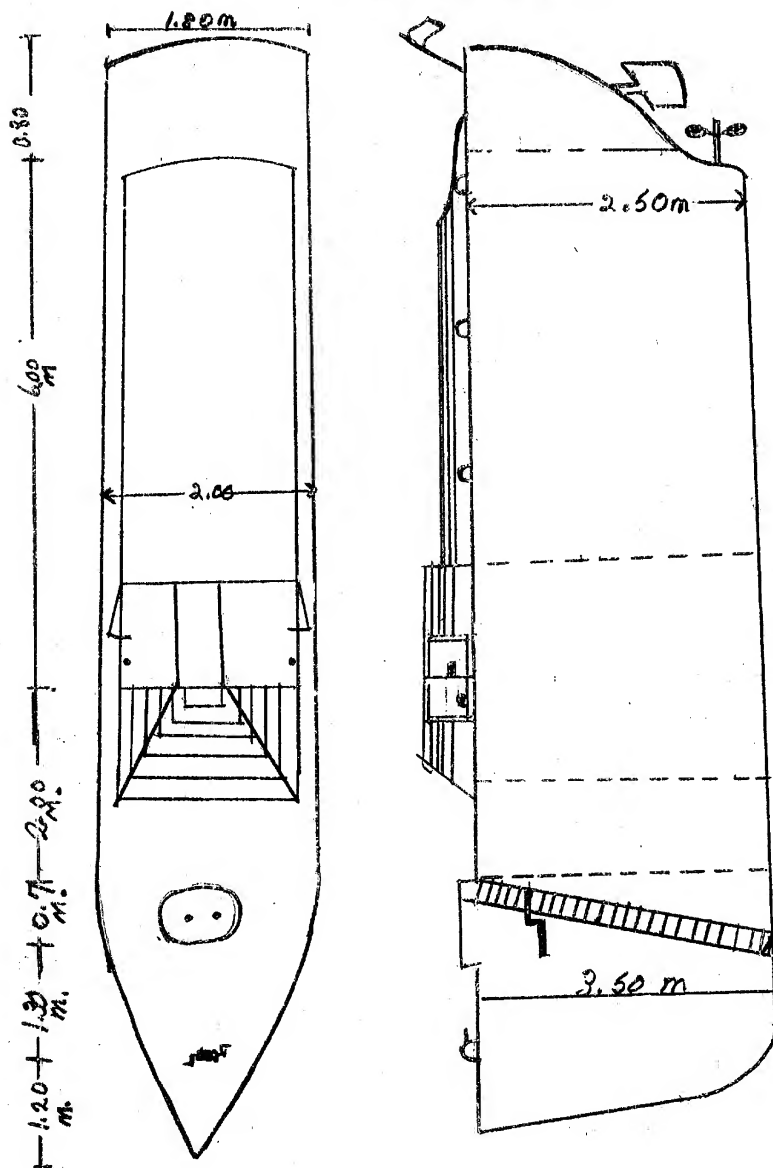
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Attachment 2

Motorboat 12 meters



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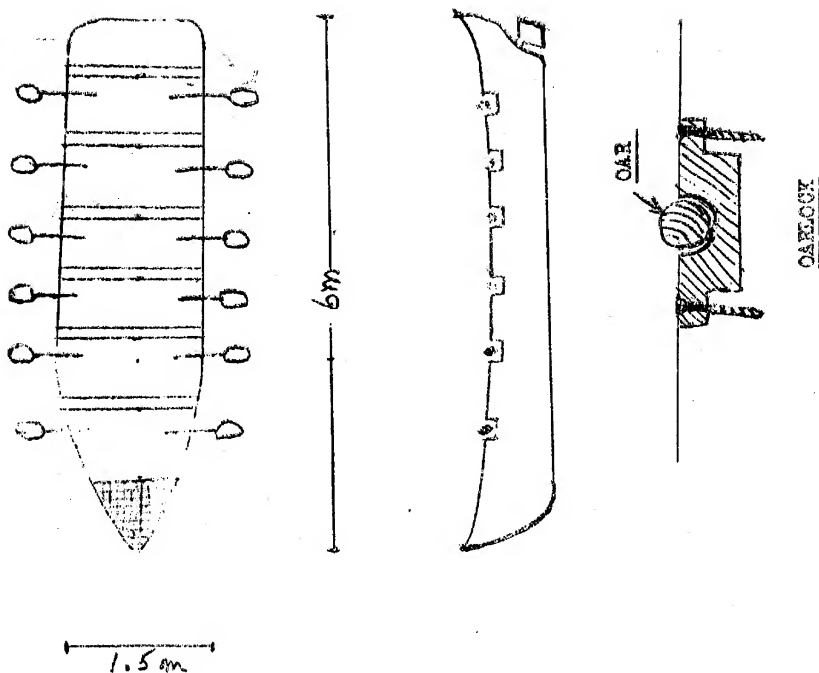
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Attachment 2

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SECURITY INFORMATION**CONFIDENTIAL**
INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 6 June 1952

SUBJECT Naval Academy at Divulje

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF
INFO.NO. OF ENCLS. 1 Sketch (3 pages)
(LISTED BELOW)PLACE
ACQUIREDSUPPLEMENT TO
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1. The Yugoslav Naval Academy located at Divulje, is commanded by Captain Stanko Parmac, approximately 50 years of age, a Dalmatian. The political commissar is an unidentified captain. There are approximately 120 officer-instructors, and 1,200 midshipmen.

2. Midshipmen's Daily Schedule:

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5:00 a.m. - reveille
 5:10-5:30 a.m. - calisthenics on athletic field
 5:30-6:00 a.m. - personal and barracks police
 6:00-6:30 a.m. - coffee
 6:30-7:00 a.m. - preparation for formation
 7:00 a.m. - raising of the colors
 7:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. - theory
 9:00-9:30 a.m. - breakfast
 1:00-2:00 p.m. - lunch
 2:00-3:00 p.m. - rest
 3:00-4:00 p.m. - swimming in the sea
 4:00-7:00 p.m. - theoretical and practical training
 7:00-8:00 p.m. - supper
 8:00-10:00 p.m. - political indoctrination and reading
 10:00 p.m. - taps

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 Date: 1-9 SEP 1978 By

Entry Requirements and Courses:

3. To enter the Academy, candidates must submit a certificate of study covering the six secondary school grades or four lower grades and four higher grades.
4. The midshipmen's course lasts four years. Upon graduation from the Academy the midshipmen receive the rank of Zastavnik (standard bearer). During the four years,

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the midshipmen are put aboard the JADRAN school ship in groups for a period of two or three months, during which time they undergo practical training.

5. The Academy also gives six-month advance courses for navigation officers, fire-directing officers, naval engineers and technicians.

Security:

6. There are 150 seamen in the Academy who provide for the upkeep of the compound and guard duty personnel for the guard corps. Commanding officer is Lieutenant (j.g.) Tomislav Hrabar. There are also 6 noncommissioned officers.
7. The north, east and west sides of the compound are surrounded by barbed wire on wood poles 2.5 meters high. The guard corps, containing 40 men commanded by a noncommissioned officer, provides the sentinels for guard duty at the Academy compound. When on duty, the sentinels are armed with Mauser rifles.

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19. Hangar, 50 x 60 meters long, housing the following ships:

- One Skoda Pilsen naval gun, 150-mm. caliber;
- One anti-aircraft gun, 76-mm. caliber;
- One 450-mm. torpedo;
- Mines of various types (Italian, German and Soviet);
- Various apparatus for aiming;
- Various types of transmitting and receiving radio sets;
- One anti-aircraft machine gun;
- Various types of rifles;
- Shells of various calibers; and
- Miscellaneous machinery.

20. Hangar, 50 x 60 meters, housing the officers' mess.

21. Masonry building, 8 x 15 meters, used as midshipmen's kitchen.

22. Five buildings under construction, each 15 x 30 meters. Work was started on these in September 1950. These buildings will reportedly be used as midshipmen's quarters as soon as they are completed.

23. Garage and repair shop, 7 x 25 meters.

24. Athletic field, 80 x 160 meters.

25. Unidentified underground depot, guarded by two armed sentries.

0. Guardpost consisting of ordinary wooden sentry boxes.

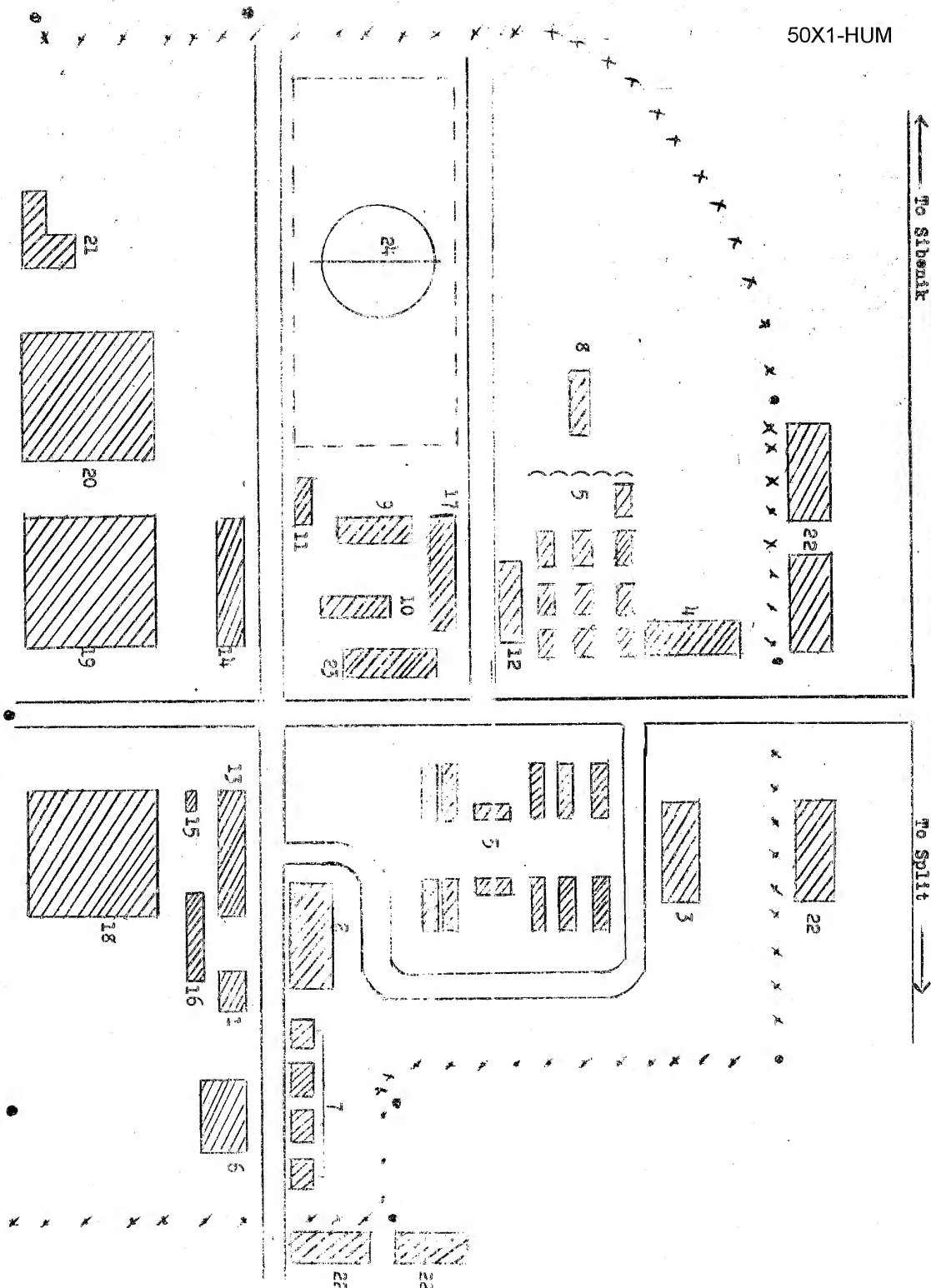
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Sketch of the Yugoslav Naval Academy
at Divulje

THIS DRAWING IS NOT
TO SCALE

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Following is the legend to the sketch of the physical layout of the Naval Academy:

1. Two-story building 12 x 10 meters. The offices of the commanding officer and political commissar are on the second floor. Other administrative offices are on the ground floor.
2. Four-story building, 15 x 30 meters, used as a school for midshipmen studying navigation and radio-telegraphy.
3. Four-story building, 15 x 30 meters, used as a school for midshipmen studying naval machinery and other specialties.
4. Four-story building, 15 x 30 meters, used as a finishing school for midshipmen studying navigation, naval machinery and other specialties.
5. Twenty-two wooden barracks, 7 x 15 meters, used as midshipmen's quarters.
6. Two-story building, 25 x 25 meters, housing the instructors' mess on the ground floor and midshipmen's offices on the second floor.
7. Four 2-story buildings about 10 x 6 meters, housing instructors' offices.
8. Two-story building, 6 x 15 meters, used as an infirmary. There are 30 beds on the second floor, while the first floor houses the consultation room, X-ray room and dental office. Personnel: two medical officers; one dental officer; one X-ray technician; and two noncommissioned officers.
9. Wooden barrack 5 x 20 meters, used as seamen's quarters.
10. Masonry building, 5 x 20 meters, used as a guardhouse.
11. Masonry building, 6 x 15 meters, used as seamen's kitchen and mess.
12. Masonry building, 6 x 20 meters, occupied by the Kontra Obestajna Sluzba (KOS: counter-espionage service). Commanding Officer: Lt. Commander Grabovaz; executive officer: a cadet; courier: a seaman who travels twice a week between the Naval Academy and the Naval High Command in Split.
13. Masonry building, 10 x 60 meters, used as machine shop. Equipment: six lathes of various types; three electrical planing machines; 1 electrical welder; 1 automatic welding machine. There are approximately five seamen and ten civilian workers employed in this building.
14. Masonry building 10 x 50 meters, housing the carpentry shop. Equipment: 1 electrical planing machine; 1 circular saw; 3 workbenches. Three seamen and three civilian workers are employed in this building.
15. Electric power plant, 4 x 8 meters, with a "Junker" naphtha-powered generator of unknown capacity.
16. Masonry building, 5 x 30 meters, housing the printing shop. Equipment: three rotary presses. Two civilians and three seamen are employed in this shop, supervised by a noncommissioned officer.
17. Masonry building, 5 x 10 meters, used as a post office.
18. Hangar, 50 x 60 meters, housing the following ships: 8 launches (captains' gigs) 8 meters in length, with space for 14 rowers; and 3 sailboats about 6 meters long. These boats are used for midshipmen training.

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SECURITY INFORMATION**CONFIDENTIAL****INFORMATION REPORT**

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 6 June 1952

SUBJECT Prison and Labor Camps in Slovenia

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO.

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LISTED BELOW

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The Kazniensko Pobljsevalni Dom (Penal and Correction House) is located on 9 Miklosiceva Street, near the railway station in Ljubljana. All prison and labor camps in Slovenia are subordinate to this institution. Prisoners are brought here at the beginning of their terms of penal servitude for assignment to different labor or prison camps in Slovenia, and they are returned here upon completion of their prison terms in order to obtain an official release and collect their personal effects.
2. Political prisoners are generally assigned to labor camps in the Kocevje district of Novo Mesto, or the Metvode district of Ljubljana, while common prisoners who are to serve terms longer than five years (of which there are some 500 to 600 individuals) are sent to prison and labor camps in the Zirovnica district of Bled. Despite recent Yugoslav edicts abolishing forced labor and replacing it with close confinement, prisoners are still assigned to various construction projects. Prisoners are reported to have been working on the construction of hydroelectric plants in the Kocevje and Metvode districts.
3. Administrative headquarters for the various prison camps in the Kocevje area is located at Rajndol, under the direction of UDB Major Persic. 50X1-HUM
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All the prison camps in the Kocevje area are guarded by the Narodna Milicija (People's Militia), although the two prison camps located respectively at Borovca and Skrilj are under the direct surveillance of the UDB. The various prison camps in the Kocevje area have been described as follows:
 - a. Camp at Ferdreng, where some 500 prisoners are housed in frame barracks, under the control of a People's Militia captain identified only as "Ante". Under his direction are three noncommissioned officers and 40 militiamen;

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- b. Camp at Rajndol, where from 100 to 150 prisoners are billeted in buildings throughout the town, under the supervision of a single militiaman. These prisoners are merely restricted to the town of Rajndol;
 - c. Camp at Borovec, where 600 prisoners are billeted in newly constructed buildings situated in wooded areas on the outskirts of the town, under the control of an unidentified UDB officer who has under his direction 50 men; and
 - d. Camp at Skrilj, where 100 prisoners are quartered in the former town school under the control of an unidentified UDB second lieutenant with a staff of eight men.
4. The civilian population has been evacuated from the areas where these prison camps are located, and the respective zones are out of bounds to civilians.
 5. Prisoners at the UDB camps at Borovec and Skrilj are generally assigned to work on military construction projects in the area.
 6. Prisoners confined to the camps at Ferdreng and Borovec are accorded severe treatment, while those at Rajndol and Skrilj are treated with greater leniency. Reveille for all prisoners is at 5:00 a.m. and working hours are from 6:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, and then again from 1:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. The daily food ration consists of: a pint of black coffee in the morning; one quart of barley soup for lunch; soup and corn-meal mash for supper; in addition to one pound of corn bread per day. Each camp has a post exchange where the following food or luxury items can be purchased: cigarettes, beer at 40 dinars a quart, liver paste (obtained from the Swedish Red Cross), at 70 dinars per tube and canned sardines at prices ranging between 40, 80, and 240 dinars (the latter for one pound of canned sardines).
 7. Prisoners generally sleep on straw beds, while a few have straw mattresses. Each prisoner is issued one blanket and the following items of clothing:
 - a. Winter uniforms (pink or gray) and summer uniforms (each consisting of slacks and a jacket) with the letters KPD on the backs of the jackets;
 - b. Rubber-soled used military shoes;
 - c. Two shirts;
 - d. Two undershirts;
 - e. Two towels; and
 - f. Two sets of leggings.
 8. Prisoners are allowed to receive and send mail every two weeks, and packages are permissible for them. Reading material (one copy each of the newspapers Borba and Ljudska Pravda) is distributed daily to each dormitory. Prisoners are allowed to receive visitors; however, prisoners who have visitors are brought to the administrative headquarters in Rajndol to see them. Prisoners who have worked hard each month, are paid about 800 dinars in wages at the end of each month.
 9. Incurable prisoners are transferred to the Kuziensko Pobeljsevalni Dom (The Penal and Correction House at 9 Miklosiceva Street in Ljubljana, where a harsher sentence is imposed upon them.

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